

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: United States Park Police

FY 2002 Enacted: \$65.260 million

Activity	2002 Enacted	FY 2003			Change From 2002 (+/-)
		Uncontr/ Related Changes	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
United States Park Police Operations	65,260	+671	+12,500	78,431	+13,171
Total Requirements	65,260	+671	+12,500	78,431	+13,171

Authorization

16 U.S.C. 1a-6	The National Park Service Organic Act (Law Enforcement Personnel)
Public Law 80-447	United States Park Police Arrest Authority in Washington Metropolitan area
Public Law 105-391	The National Parks Omnibus Management Act of 1998
Public Law 106-291	Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2001
Public Law 106-554	The Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2001 (Title IX, Section 901, Law Enforcement Equity Act of 2000)

Overview

The United States Park Police (USPP) are a law enforcement entity of the National Park Service. The USPP have primary law enforcement jurisdiction on approximately 165,000 acres located at park sites within the metropolitan areas of San Francisco, California, New York City and the District of Columbia.

The mission of the USPP is to provide law enforcement services to designated areas within the National Park Service, and other areas as requested through the deployment of highly trained and professional police officers to prevent and detect criminal activity as well as to conduct investigations and apprehend those individuals suspected of committing offenses against Federal, State, and local laws.

In FY 2001, Congress authorized the transfer of the function and funding for the United States Park Police into a new United States Park Police appropriation. In FY 2002, Congress authorized the United States Park Police Pension Fund as a Permanent, Indefinite account under Mandatory Appropriations.

Applicable National Park Service Mission Goals

- Ib** The National Park Service contributes to knowledge about natural and cultural resources and associated values; management decisions about resources and visitors are based on adequate scholarly and scientific information.
- Ila** Visitors safely enjoy and are satisfied with the availability, accessibility, diversity, and quality of park facilities, services, and appropriate recreational opportunities.

Performance Goals

Goal Ila1. Park visitors are satisfied with their national park experience

Target	Measure	Goals	
		Annual FY 2003	Long-term FY 2005
Visitor satisfaction	Percent of visitors surveyed who rank park facilities, services, and recreational facilities as "very good" or "good"	95%	95%

The purpose of this goal is to provide an opportunity for a safe and enjoyable experience for park visitors. Visitor safety is a priority function within parks and is integral to fulfilling the National Park Service's mission to provide for the public enjoyment of the national parks. The USPP utilizes personnel and other resources to control and reduce the incidence of crime in units of the National Park System patrolled by the Park Police, which support the achievement of this performance goal.

Activity: USPP Operations
FY 2002 Enacted: \$65.260 million

FY 2002 Estimated Program and Anticipated Accomplishments

The United States Park Police (USPP) is an urban oriented law enforcement organization within the National Park Service. Visitation in areas patrolled by the Park Police is in excess of 61.6 million annually. Among the sites protected by the USPP are the national monuments, memorials and associated facilities within the Washington, D.C., New York City, and San Francisco areas, including the White House, Lincoln Memorial, Jefferson Memorial, Washington Monument, areas around the United States Capitol, the Statue of Liberty, and the Presidio. The responsibilities of the Park Police encompass a full range of law enforcement functions, including visitor safety and protection, prevention and investigation of crimes against persons and property, investigation of environmental crimes involving damage to National Park Service resources, protection of natural and cultural resources, protection of the Nation's historic monuments, memorials and institutions from terrorist and other threats, presidential and dignitary protection, crowd control during major demonstrations and public events, narcotics enforcement, search and rescue, drug eradication and community based drug education programs. Services are performed on foot, horseback, motorcycle, in cruisers, boats, and helicopters, most often requiring specialized or advanced training.

An Aviation Unit augments routine Park Police operations within the Washington metropolitan area. The crews support typical USPP activities as well as Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT) missions. The unit also provides a platform for aerial photography, wildlife management, resource management and protection, and environmental surveys.

NPS initiated a training program in FY 2000 to provide qualified replacements to fill vacancies and gradually enhance the number of uniformed officers. The program has been continued in FY 2002. It is funded at \$2.4 million which supports 48 recruit officers.

At A Glance...

U.S. Park Police Responsibilities

New York City, New York

- Statue of Liberty
- Ellis Island
- Fort Wadsworth
- Gateway National Recreation Area

San Francisco, California

- Golden Gate National Recreation Area
- The Presidio

Washington, D.C.

- The Mall
- The White House
- President's Park
- Rock Creek Park
- George Washington Memorial Parkway
- National Capital Parks – East
- Greenbelt Park
- Baltimore-Washington Memorial Parkway

Special Operations. The USPP cooperate with other Federal, State and local law enforcement authorities and organizations in providing specialized security and protection for park resources and the visiting public. Annual operating costs specifically for these activities include those for additional guard and dispatch staff, surveillance system maintenance, equipment repair contracts and telecommunications operators. Ongoing Park Police security activities include:

- Guarding against acts of terrorism at monuments and buildings owned and managed by the National Park Service
- Protecting military housing facilities at Fort Wadsworth in New York and the Presidio in San Francisco
- Providing law enforcement at various national parks in New York, California and Washington, D.C.
- Providing law enforcement assistance in accordance with memorandums of understanding and interagency agreements with various Federal, State, and local agencies regarding threats to the Government

- Providing law enforcement services to dignitaries and foreign heads of State while in Washington, D.C., NPS Regional Offices, and other national park sites
- Providing dignitary escorts, as well as helicopter surveillance, to assist the United States Secret Service and Department of State with their protective responsibilities

Drug Enforcement. A total of \$4.080 million was provided in FY 2002 for drug enforcement activities. Drug enforcement operations include surveillance, undercover operations, drug awareness and education, and increased patrols in areas with a high incidence of drug related illegal activity. This effort contributes to the servicewide goal of eradicating drug cultivation, sale, distribution and use at NPS sites.

In addition to the investigation of criminal drug activity in NPS units, the funding is also used for community drug education. The Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE) program is presented by USPP officers to schoolchildren in the Washington, D.C., San Francisco and New York areas. The DARE program offers preventive strategies to enhance those protective factors, especially bonding the family, school, and community, which foster the development of resiliency in young people who may be at risk for substance abuse and other problem behaviors. Currently, over 2,000 school children benefit from this program annually.

United States Park Police Workload Factors

Workload Factors	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Estimate
Persons arrested	4,100	3,900	3,900
Motor vehicle accidents	3,000	3,000	3,000
Reported drug incidents	1,700	1,600	1,600
Search warrants executed	60	55	55
Persons arrested for drug violations	850	900	900
Value of narcotics and other property confiscated	\$2.2 million	\$2.0 million	\$2.0 million
Firearms confiscated	75	70	70

Management Reforms. Increased visitor use and expansion of the National Park System, combined with such factors as drugs, terrorism, and gangs, has dramatically altered the law enforcement function within the NPS and made the work of the law enforcement officer more complex and difficult. The nature and complexity of these responsibilities, coupled with concerns for the safety and security of personnel, has caused both the Administration and the Congress to require reforms and improvements in the NPS law enforcement program.

In accordance with the requirements of The National Park System Omnibus Management Act, the National Park Service conducted a study of the law enforcement needs of both the U.S. Park Police and NPS law enforcement rangers. The legislation directed a comprehensive evaluation of the shortfalls, needs, and requirements of NPS law enforcement programs, including a review of facility repair and rehabilitation, equipment, and communication needs. The legislation further directed a description be provided of any adverse impacts that would occur if any need identified in the report is not met.

Two coordinated and complementary studies were conducted by the NPS Law Enforcement Programs Study for the United States Park Police, and Law Enforcement Programs Study for United States Park Rangers. The reports highlighted the need to increase the number of law enforcement personnel and provide them with adequate communications and other equipment to ensure the protection of park visitors and resources against all threats, including those of potential terrorists. The findings focused on, and strongly recommended, improvements in the NPS/USPP human resources, facilities, equipment, and technology programs. A number of measures have been instituted and initiated in response to the findings, conclusions, and recommendations contained in the Law Enforcement Programs Study for the United States Park Police.

The FY 2001 Interior Appropriations Act established a separate United States Park Police appropriation to strengthen Park Police fund controls and accountability. Congress directed that the NPS contract with the National Academy of Public Administration (NAPA) to conduct an independent review of the mission, structure

and financial planning of the United States Park Police. Identified issues contained in the final August 2001 include: (1) a diffuse, functionally diverse, and geographically fragmented mission; (2) poorly articulated priorities; (3) decentralized financial management; and (4) concerns over accountability and workforce planning. The National Park Service and the Department of the Interior are currently working to implement the significant findings of the NAPA study.

In addition, a new pay schedule was instituted to simplify pay and benefit issues. The Law Enforcement Equity Act of 2000 provided for the establishment of a uniform salary schedule for most USPP officers and included increased pay rates. An increase of \$3.158 million was provided in FY 2002 for employee pay raises and enhancements resulting from the new pay schedule.

Justification of FY 2003 Budget Request for U.S. Park Police

Request Component	Amount
FY 2002 Enacted Budget	65,260
Programmatic Changes	
• Counter-Terrorism Activities	12,600
• Travel Reduction	-100
TOTAL, Program Changes	12,500
Uncontrollable Changes	+671
FY 2003 Budget Request	78,431
Net Change	+13,171

Counter-Terrorism Activities: \$12.600 million, 48 FTE

Funds are requested to allow overtime and contract guards to augment security in urban areas under the responsibility of the United States Park Police. The overtime is necessary until such time as the Park Police can increase their number of sworn officers through additional recruit classes. The nation has been operating under a heightened security level since the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks. It is expected that the heightened levels of security will be necessary for the foreseeable future. While this request does not sustain the current level of high visibility patrol being conducted throughout 2002, it moves towards further intergrating counter-terrorism into base operations.

The requested funds would also increase the number of Park Police officers on the street. Currently, the USPP has funds to conduct two recruit classes annually (24 officers each class), and in FY 2002, has supplemental funding to allow a third recruit class. This additional funding would allow four recruit classes to be offered in FY 2003. After allowing for attrition, this should allow the USPP to make up its shortfall of about 200 sworn officers in three to four years time. This increase funding would cover the training costs and salary during training and the salary costs once the recruit has graduated. Training, supplies, and equipment necessary to maintain a counter-terrorism program would also be provided through this increased funding. The program requires flexibility to respond to dynamic situations and, as required, Congress will be notified of additional or changing needs.

Travel Expenses: -\$0.100 million

The NPS proposes to effect savings of \$0.100 million in this program by reducing travel and associated costs by implementing management reforms to achieve savings.
